

# FURTHER REPORTS OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN PRUSSIA

## Koenigsberg, Important Place in East Prussia, Invested by Russians; Armies Pushing Forward With Speed

**Czar's Troops Capture Allenstein After Heavy Fighting.**

**BERLIN SENDS STORY OF GREAT VICTORY**

**Announces Defeat of Five Army Corps of the Invaders.**

**German Army Corps Moved Back From French Border**

Central News of London.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
AMSTERDAM, AUG. 29 (5:15 P. M.)—Yesterday afternoon and during the night 100 trains, representing an entire army corps, with all the necessary transport, passed through Belgium from the southward toward the north. This has led to the belief that the Germans are withdrawing an army corps from the French frontier.

German troops are being withdrawn from Brussels and only 2,500 men are there now.

By B. W. NOOREGAARD.  
Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London Daily Mail.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—The Russian advance in all the theatres of operation continues successfully. There were fierce fights on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, after which the Germans were forced to abandon the Soldau-Allenstein-Bischshofburg line.

The German losses were very heavy, particularly at Muehlen, between Neidenburg and Osterode. Their retreat behind the Vistula is only a question of a few days.

The Russians are clearing western Russian Poland of small German advance parties.

The most important fighting is now going on in eastern Galicia. Minor encounters are developing into a general battle of 200 miles in length from Lublin and Chelm far beyond Lemberg.

MILAN, Aug. 29.—The *Corriere della Sera* confirms from Austrian sources the report that a great battle is progressing between Austrian and Russian forces of about 500,000 men each over a line of 200 miles from Vistula to the Danube. The fighting is as severe as that which took place in Belgium. The Russians are on the offensive everywhere and have penetrated twenty miles into Austrian territory.

### KOENIGSBERG INVESTED.

Allenstein is occupied by advancing Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Aug. 29.—The following communication was issued by the French War office this afternoon regarding the Russian advance in East Prussia:

"The Russian army has completely invested Koenigsberg and occupied Allenstein, both in East Prussia. The Germans continue to retreat."

### GERMANS SHUT IN.

Fortress where they took refuge invested by Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Despatches from Rome say that the Tribune has a despatch from St. Petersburg confirming reports that the Russians have invested the fortress of (the name of the fortress deleted by the censor) where the Germans are shut in.

"There are now no German armies to interfere with the Russian operations in this region," the Tribune's despatch says.

### ALLENSTEIN CAPTURED.

Russians occupy city after defeat of Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Telegrams received from Amsterdam repeat Berlin despatches concerning the arrival of thousands of German fugitives who fled from East Prussia before the Russian advance. All German males abroad have been recalled by an imperial order.

It is announced that the Russians occupied Allenstein after defeating the Germans at Muehlen, between Neidenburg and Osterode. The Germans lost heavily. The Russians in Galicia continue their march on Lemberg. The fighting between Lemberg and the Vistula River is on a front 150 miles long.

### MARCHING ON LEMBERG.

Severe fighting in Galicia reported from St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Russians are advancing rapidly on Lemberg, Austria, their cavalry overcoming all Austrian opposition."

"The Russian troops are marching on Koenigsberg and have already repulsed the advance guard of the garrison. The Russians now occupy important positions on the River Alle. Between the Rivers Vistula and Denister the Russians are in close touch with the Austrians, whom they have already defeated



decisively at Tamaschoff and Monasterzyska."

"On the Galician front the fighting had on Wednesday assumed the character of general engagements, developing in the southern districts of Lublin and in eastern Galicia on the roads to Lemberg. The front of the battle extended for 200 miles. At first the fighting was more of the character of attack and counter attack, but gradually the Austrians were compelled to assume the defensive."

"A Russian foot regiment in a hand to hand fight with the Eleventh Hungarian Reserves captured their colors and nearly annihilated the regiment."

### DANZIG IN A PANIC.

Fear of Russian Invasion Strikes Hearts of Inhabitants.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has a despatch from Copenhagen quoting the captain of the German steamer Derkid, arrived at Copenhagen from Danzig, as saying that Danzig was in panic when he left, through fear of the Russian invaders. There had been fierce rioting, the captain said, and foreigners and their possessions were ruthlessly misused.

### TELL OF RUSSIAN ROUT.

Germany Announces Defeat of Five Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The German Embassy at Washington to-day received via the German wireless station at Sayville, L. I., this despatch from Berlin: "The German forces in East Prussia commanded by Gen. von Hindenburg have defeated in a three day battle near Gumbinnen and Ortelburg a Russian army from the River Narew proceeding westward. The Russian forces consisted of five army corps and three cavalry divisions. The German forces followed up their victory with a pursuit of the defeated army beyond the Russian frontier."

### ALL RUSSIANS UNITED.

Nobility Decides to Work Fields for Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Russian enthusiasm for the war is growing constantly. Not since 1812, when Moscow was taken by Napoleon, were the Russians as unanimous in their determination to support their country's cause by all possible means as they are now. The present war is declared to be a holy war and private persons, corporations, the nobility and the clergy are subscribing large sums for the wounded and distressed. This is true not only of the capitals, but of the provinces.

One of the most striking examples of this national unity is the decision of the nobility in several places to work the fields for the peasants called to the war. This example is likely to be widely followed. The people of all parties are coming together and forgetting their feuds. Jews are working with the Russians.

### RUSSIA'S FOOD AMPLE.

Exportation Prohibited and Provisions Are Not Lacking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—The question of food supplies in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa and other large cities has been dealt with by a special commission. It is said that there is no lack of provisions. Russia in time of peace exports large quantities of raw materials, but at this time there can be no exports from St. Petersburg or Riga and consequently there are plenty of supplies on hand. No increases in prices will be possible unless they are brought about artificially.

### IN FULL RETREAT.

Germans Fall Back on Ebling and Marienburg.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, referring to the reports current in St. Petersburg that Koenigsberg, in East Prussia, has fallen to the Russians, says that the reported capture of the city is not confirmed but that he has the best of authority for stating that the city is completely surrounded.

Allenstein, the correspondent says, has been occupied by the Russians. He continues: "The Russian advance in East Prussia

Latest reports from German sources tell of a defeat of British forces at St. Quentin. This is forty-five miles inside the French frontier and only eighty-seven miles in an air line from Paris, indicating that the German movement is much further advanced than had been believed.

The line of fortifications which includes the fortresses at Reims, Laon and La Fere is now the only one that lies between the Germans and the Paris defenses. However, the Germans seem to be moving about the north end of this line.

London hears that the important seaport of Boulogne, where much of the English expeditionary force landed, has been evacuated by the allies. Railroad service to Paris has been suspended.

Toward the south the Kaiser's forces are reported massing for an attack on Belfort, one of the strongest of France's frontier defenses.

The French report inflicting severe losses on the Germans between Nancy and the Vosges Mountains.

An Antwerp report is that German troops have been withdrawn from southern Belgium to help oppose the Russian advance in East Prussia.

sla gave rise to three days of prolonged and stubborn engagements in the vicinity of Soldau, Allenstein and Bischofsburg, where the Germans had concentrated the army corps which retreated from Gumbinnen and some fresh troops. The German losses were particularly heavy at Muehlen, between Osterode and Neidenburg. The Germans are in full retreat."

The Times correspondent, in a later despatch, says that the German army which was at Allenstein is in full retreat toward Ebling and Marienburg. The Austrians attempted the offensive yesterday, evidently for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the Germans in northeastern Prussia, by attacking the Russians' left flank in Poland, the correspondent continues. The Austrian force, comprising two or three army corps (from 80,000 to 120,000 men), advanced as far as Kieice, where it encountered a strong Russian force, and the Austrian invaders were defeated with heavy losses, the Eleventh Hungarian Reserve suffering particularly severely.

The correspondent says that the Russian operations in Galicia are developing rapidly and that the invaders are drawing their lines about Lemberg.

### FRENCH MAKE APPEAL.

Cabinet Asks Country for All Resources Possible.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Cabinet issued the following appeal to the country last night:

"Frenchmen: The new Government has just taken possession of its post of honor and of the combat. The country knows it may count upon its energy and that it gives itself with all its soul to the country's defence."

"The Government knows it may count upon the country. Its sons are shedding their blood for the fatherland and liberty alongside the heroic Belgian and English armies. They support the most formidable storm of shot and shell that has ever been let loose upon a people, and every one stands firm. To them glory—glory to the living and glory to the dead. Thanks to so much heroism, final victory is assured."

"Certainly a great battle is waging, but it is not decisive. Whatever may be the result the struggle will continue. France is not as easy a prey as the insolence of the enemy imagines."

"Frenchmen, the present duty is tragic but simple—repulse the enemy, pursue him and save our soil from his stain. Save liberty from his grasp. Hold fast as long as need be until the end. Lift up our minds and souls above the peril and remain the masters of our destiny."

"Meanwhile our Russian allies march

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN  
30 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN.  
Penn. Station or Flatbush Av. Pkys.  
30 MINUTES BY AUTOMOBILE.

### Edgemere Club Hotel

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND  
Rooms Single or En Suite.  
Service Table d'Hôte or à la Carte.  
THE DANCING SATURDAY 4 to 6.30.  
RESERVATIONS MAY NOW BE MADE FOR SEPTEMBER.  
For further information address  
Elmer E. Matthews, MANAGER,  
Telephone, Far Rockaway 600.



### POSTMISTRESS HEROIC IN SHOWER OF SHELLS

Etain Young Woman Keeps Telephoning Until Bomb Falls in Building.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Etain, a town in the Department of Meuse on the River Orne, twenty kilometers northeast of Verdun, was bombarded on Monday from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. The bombardment was resumed at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning and the town was soon burning. Many persons perished in the flames.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass. The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

The Germans bombarded the village of Rouvry Monday. All the houses which were not destroyed by the cannonade were wiped out by fire, after being drenched with oil. Fifty persons, including children, were shot.

During the bombardment of Etain the inhabitants took refuge in the cellars of their houses. Half the village was in flames and the cellars were filled with smoke. The inhabitants were compelled to rush out through a hail of lead and iron to find other shelter.

A man who left Etain when the Germans were beginning the bombardment asserts that they fired on ambulances. He says also that the people are becoming accustomed to the methods of destruction wherever the Germans pass.

## TURCOS, LIKE FURIES, MOW GERMANS DOWN

Wounded Officer Describes Fierce Attack on Kaiser's Guard at Charleroi.

Central News of London.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, August 29.—Stories of the remarkable work of the Chasseurs d'Afrique in their attack on the Kaiser's Prussian Guard continue. A wounded officer who served with the Turcos at Charleroi and who arrived here to-day said:

"We were attacked by 100,000 of the enemy. We were their inferiors in numbers, but in valor greatly their superiors. Throughout the entire time that the terrible fight lasted my men were absolutely unshaken. Sometimes we had the advantage and at others we had to fall back hurriedly. Twice we entered Charleroi and twice we had to abandon the town, the suburbs of which were occupied by enormous contingents of Germans. The moment arrived when it became necessary to settle the question."

"Give them the Turcos!" shouted our Colonel. Then the avalanche began. It was a mad rush. Fifteen hundred meters away were the men of the Prussian Guards, extended over a front of one kilometer. Suddenly from the borders of a little wood which masked mitrailleuse companies there broke a fusillade of bullets which mowed down our ranks, but the Turcos and zouaves to the strains of the "Marseillaise" swept steadily forward.

"When they arrived within a few meters of the Prussian Guards the machine gun firing ceased and the Turcos began an awful bayonet encounter. The men were fighting like furies, using the butt ends of their rifles, and shooting right and left with their revolvers."

"My men hurled themselves on the Germans before them. The columns of Wilhelm II. were nothing but little children. They fell like flies and their blood flowed like fountains on all sides. The poor fellows lost their heads, threw their arms away and fled."

"Near Charleroi our enemies installed a battery of machine guns in the belfry of a church. They then hoisted a white flag and the Red Cross ensign. Our troops, suspecting nothing, reached the vicinity of the church and then the German bandits began to turn the handles of their machine guns and pour death into us. That is how they make war."

### AMERICAN'S SON TO ENLIST.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A son of Count Orlovski, who married Miss Mabel Stevens of New York, has arrived here and will join the British forces in France. Mr. Orlovski writes from Deauville that foreigners are not allowed to leave for Paris.

### Mr. Collier Still Unconscious.

Robert J. Collier is still in a precarious condition. His physicians and Mrs. Collier, however, have not given up hope, and last night had reason to believe there was a very slight change for the better. He is still unconscious.



Library and Dining Room in Our Model Apartment

## Are You Ready for Your Home-Coming?

This is a question for every housewife to answer. Is everything in readiness in your city home or apartment? Now is the time to prepare for the Fall and Winter, and we ask you to visit our MODEL APARTMENT, No. 30 East Forty-second St., and No. 21 East Forty-first St., near Madison Ave., and inspect the Gas Kitchen with its complete furnishings.

Attendants will explain and demonstrate the use of every utensil. We show you, among other things, how different colored wall papers absorb or reflect the light. If you cannot call now, write or telephone Murray Hill 4830 and our representative will call on you.

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTEYOU, President